774 776 in rocks on Goat ranch, SW of Weldon near village site no. 19 (fig. 11); "if people go in that cave, he might kill them" (FP). A piñon tree which always has ripe cones on it grows beside a lake on top of Caliente mts.; a basket floats on top of the lake all the time; "the Indians are afraid of this; maybe mĭgĭtih (Blood-Clot Boy; Voegelin, 1935 b, 211) is in that basket" (SM).

774 775 [828] Soul, ghost.- Soul (šu·nun; also name for heart) resides in head; leaves body temporarily through ears when person sleeps at night; "when you dream it is your soul that goes out and does the things you dream" (SM). Capture of soul by evil shaman causes insanity. When person dies, his breath (i·kin), which stays in heart during life, goes out, together with soul, and latter becomes breath, but looks like human being, and is referred to as a "devil" or ghost (abawinal). Ghosts travel about by day in dust spouts (popu··lu·it); these latter, unless they strike person, considered harmless, arouse no fear. People also see or hear ghosts at night; such experiences usually frighten person, but sickness does not result, unless ghost has been expressly sent by witch to cause illness; same applies to seeing dead in dreams. Sometimes ghost appears to person in jimsonweed trance, gives person "life" and tells him how to obtain protective amulet; such supernatural guardians "are best of all to have" (SM).

Although FM recalled that one evil shaman had said that when he died he was going to turn into deer, another that he would turn into bear after death, thus showing that transmigration beliefs existed among Tübatulabal, more general belief is that dead stay in land to E, where they live much as they do on earth; on way there they must pass over mt., where large crow picks out their eyes as they pass by (Voegelin, 1935 b, 203).

773 [171] Mythology.- Although summer taboo prevented SM from telling several interesting myths with definitely localized settings, to which he made only passing reference, a fairly representative body of mythology was obtained which, as Dr. Gayton has recently shown (Gayton, 1935, 588, 595), is predominantly of a Great Basin character. Animal tales are all-important; cosmographical and cosmological material relatively simple and contains accounts of flood, earth diving, impounded game, death controversy, transformation of first people into animals at end of mythical age, and 2 motives as yet unreported among neighboring tribes, one of Eagle hoarding water and another of division of labor (p. 53). Fairly large number of myths relate to adventures of first people; there is also a long Coyote-trickster cycle, a few hero myths, and a short collection of "true" tales, together with some anecdotal and historical material in collection made by Dr. C. F. Voegelin and myself, which supplements Dr. Voegelin's published textual material (Voegelin, 1935 b).

756 Aesthetics). Other animals as wolf, lizard, hum-
825 mingbird, frog also helped witch in actual prac-
tice of craft (FP).

756 Although inheritance of shamanistic power in
428 family lines denied by SM, FP pointed out that among Tübatulabal all shamans for past 4 generations had belonged to one family; Jose Chico, Bill Viejo Chico, 2 brothers, both shamans; Jose's daughter, makiawint, was witch; 2 of Bill Viejo's daughters are witches.

754 Witchcraft.- All illness, insanity, caused by evilly disposed shamans; "if there had been no a·ɣowa·l, people would have lived forever" (SM). Instances of witchcraft legion; witches killed young children with their power, "if they wanted to give the parents hard luck"; often killed close relatives, parents, siblings' children, for what reason unascertained. Bill Viejo Chico announced at fiesta he was "going to kill all the children"; other instances witches boasting of power openly, threatening victims referred to. In 1933 witch held to have caused death of Tübatulabal woman's son so that mother of dead man would have to pay witch for having her face washed before she could eat meat.

Shaman practicing malevolent powers went out to mts. and talked to his animals; animals went to prospective victim, spoke to latter in dream; next morning victim would be sick, and illness would increase daily, because witch talking to animal every night, thus causing victim to "dream bad." Examples of bad dreams were: MM dreamt he was cow, pursued by bull. He climbed tree; while in tree he changed into human form, saw bull, also as human, at foot of tree. Then both changed again into animals; bull gored cow's leg. Immediately after having had this dream MM became very ill. If he had dreamt bull killed cow, he would have died. SM dreamt rattlesnake bit him; this dream also sent by witch. Several other examples of bad dreams recorded (see Autobiography of FP; Voegelin, 1935 b, 215). In general, to dream of Coyote portended misfortune; Coyote witch's helper par excellence, often sent to make persons ill. If one dreamt Coyote bit one, sickness followed. To dream of witch injecting pain in certain part of body caused that region to become affected. To dream of witch, even though witch did not send dream, enough to cause illness.

754 Witches might also send ghost of dead relative,
775 traveling in dust spout as among Miwok (Merriam, 1909, 433), to sicken person; "the whirlwind strikes one, enters one's head, and one dies" (SM); FP had this happen to her. Lights, which could be seen traveling fast at night, sometimes sent by witches to look for victim; MM, from home in foothills, some 25 yrs. ago, saw 2 lights racing over floor of valley; lights approached gate of rancheria, retreated. Capture of person's soul by witch one cause of insanity (SM). Air shot, such as used in shamans' contests, not used by witches to sicken victims.

[p. 63(a)]

754 Besides foregoing practices, witches might
278 also use poison (mušmal); one of witches at Onyx
177 rancheria said to possess poison which she ob-
824 tained at Tule from Yokuts, among whom poisoners active (Gayton, 1930, 390); FP mentions 2 cases poisoning in her autobiography and blames Tule River Yokuts for both. Poison used is obtained from plant and is not exclusive possession of shamans; it is administered in food, which makes people loath to accept food from strangers (SM).

753 Ghosts sometimes put hair, tiny pebbles in
● 775 food when people ate after dark; this also caused sickness.

754 Various preventive measures taken against
751 witchcraft; SM swallowed tobacco and lime every night to induce vomiting so that he would not have bad dreams. Person who dreamt of coyote, rattlesnake, went out into canyon early next morning, made speech to creature, upbraiding him, and blew bad dream away (Voegelin, 1935 b, 217). Some persons took jimsonweed, etc., to obtain supernatural power against witchcraft.

754 Various attempts made to overcome effects of
755 witchcraft; relatives of sick person often made
756 direct threats to witch; when RP sick, her brother went to witch at Onyx, told latter, "If you don't
626 cure my sister I'm going to do something to you." Witch took RP out in bushes, threw ashes over her, talked to her pet and told it not to make RP ill any more; RP recovered. FP's husband made similar threat to witch. MM said relatives of sick person paid $10-20 to witch sometimes so that latter would stop sickening patient; FP corroborated
[757] this, SM said only threats used. Medicinal herbs also administered to restore health (ante); if these failed, or in violent illness, services of curing shaman engaged; actual practices of such detailed below; shaman might or might not tell patient who was bewitching him; if witch a relative of shaman latter loath to tell, might advise patient to move away from house. If curing shaman told patient who was witching him, and latter's relatives threatened witch but to no avail, shaman might make witch come to see patient and effect cure; witch cured by blowing sickness out of patient's body, using feather which he waved back and forth. Evil shamans who could only bewitch never sucked out pain in curing a victim, as other shamans did, because if pain sucked out it would enter witch's body, cause his own death, he not being powerful enough to remove it.

683 If witch refused to cure sick person or stop
627 malevolent practices, patient's relatives, after obtaining chief's sanction, often killed witch.
622 Evil shamans both sexes treated thus; if sister
754 of chief a witch, chief would talk to her, warn her to stop her evil practices, but if she did not he would order her killed (SM). Murder of witch might be accomplished by one or several individuals; witch might be lowered over cliff (see Autobiography of FP), shot; Bill Viejo Chico bound with hair rope, tied to tree, burned alive. In

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539x

15. Then there (Lapapil) got shot. 16. Then (Lapapil) went and fell down dead. 17. Then they came from there toward the rear. 18. "You fellows (go) next; we (have) already no (more) arrows" (Coyote tells the rear guard). 19. Then they from there fought next. 20. Then they from there ran away. 21. Right here their invulnerable one was already killed there (i.e., Lapapil).

22. Then they came back from there. 23. Lapapil was killed and also little Liklik. 24. Then Lapapil was grabbed here and taken away, and also little Liklik. 25. Then they came and arrived here. 26. Then Coyote says, "Tomorrow we will return again." 27. "Good," says Tugayal. 28. Then from there they went back again the next day. 29. There they went and arrived. 30. Then Coyote says, "Even I (will) encircle (them)," says Coyote. 31. "Good," says Tugayal. 32. Coyote went and encircled the house.

33. There he saw children. 34. (They) are playing (with) the eyes and also the head of Lapapil. 35. Then Coyote asked them, "What did you fellows grab?" says Coyote. 36. "The eyes and also the head of the one who stood, the invulnerable one, Lapapil" (answer the children). 37. "What do you fellows do when you arrive with his eyes?" (asks Coyote). 38. "Here we are turning back; we are rolling it; when we arrive there by the prepared fire we encircle it; fetching it by the skin we come and arrive" (answer the children). 39. Then Coyote: "Even I stand there, the outlaw," says Coyote. 40. Then from there Coyote shot them (the children). 41. From there Coyote divided himself in half in order to resemble the boys. 42. Then from there Coyote grabbed the eyes from there. 43. Coyote rolled them.

44. Then his anus says to Coyote, "Too fast you are traveling," his anus says to Coyote. 45. Then from there Coyote slowly came. 46. "Good," says his anus. 47. From there Coyote came toward the house. 48. There Coyote went and arrived by the fire. 49. There Coyote encircled there and went away from the fire.

50. Then Coyote grabbed the skin of Lapapil. 51. From there jumped Coyote. 52. "The little boys stood there, and you fellows didn't know it; (it was actually) I stood there, the outlaw," (Coyote) says. 53. Then Coyote got shot. 54. Coyote came and ran.

55. Then, it is said, Tugayal grabbed little Liklik from the head-pole. 56. From there they came. 57. Then they came and arrived here. 58. Then Tugayal took to his own aunt his younger brother (and) his eyes.

59. Then there his aunt put (the younger brother) in the cooking-basket. 60. He came back to life again. 61. There it is ended.

6. VISIT TO THE LAND OF THE DEAD

539x
775●

1. Many are the Old-Timers who lived. 2. Then the wife of one man got sick. 3. Then she died. 4. Then they went to bury her. 5. Her husband is crying very much. 6. Then they went back when they had finished burying her.

7. That one, her husband, is still crying. 8. Then from there he came back to the burial place, coming to see his own wife. 9. There he sits all night on the burial place. 10. From there he went in the morning toward his own home. 11. Then in the evening also he came back again toward the burial place; there also he stayed all night. 12. From there also he went toward his own house in the morning. 13. Then also from there, in the evening, he came back again toward the burial place. 14. Then that one approached very close. 15. His wife came out there; she stood there when she saw that one, her own husband, was coming.

16. Then there, when her husband saw his own wife coming out, he hastened toward that one. 17. Then that woman went the other way. 18. Her husband hastened to catch up to that one, his own wife. 19. He is going close. 20. He did not overtake her. 21. Already, it got dark there. 22. There her husband slept. 23. Then in the morning he got up when it was already getting light. 24. There his wife is standing. 25. From there her husband went toward her. 26. From there the woman went. 27. Then he followed her. 28. Far away they arrived at the edge of the ocean.

3: Voegelin E-5 (1931-1933) 1935
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29. There that woman went and stood. 30. From there she talked. "Why are you following me?" she says to that one, her own husband. "I am bad," she says. 31. There that one, her husband, stood when that one, his own wife, is saying (this). 32. "Good," says that one, his wife, "if you want to go with me, then we will cross the ocean." 33. "Good," says her husband. 34. "And do you see that mountain? We will go out there, and when we get on top then Crow will come to us when he sees (us) going out; Crow will pass by very close to our eyes; 'Caw,' he says here, and goes away; he takes an eye out here and goes away."

35. From there they went on top of the water; in a dustspout. 36. Far away they arrived there on the mountain. 37. Then they went out on top. 38. Then Crow came. 39. Then that man took out his amulet. 40. Then he fastened it on his own head. 41. Then Crow passed by here and went away; "Caw"; when passing by here (Crow) took (the man's) amulet (instead of his eye). 42. From there they went downward. 43. Then that one, his wife, said, "Do you see that valley?" she says. 44. "Yes," says that one, her husband. 45. Then they arrived very close. 46. Then that one, his wife, says, "Go in that house; the house (is) a big one; and I will go the other way. (There are) many houses there, and in the evening I will see you," says that one, his wife.

47. "Good," says that one, her husband. There that one, her husband, arrived in the house. 48. There a man, the chief, lives. "Come in, come in," he says. 49. There the man sat down. 50. Then that chief said, "What are you coming to do here (so) far away?" 51. "I am following my own wife," he says. 52. "Don't say (that), your wife is bad. She may not go back again, but you will see her pretty soon in the evening. People dance (then)."

53. Then already when it became night one man yelled—this one (is) a clown—"Make ye fire immediately, make fire," says that clown. "Come ye immediately, come," the clown says. 54. Then all the people came. 55. Then they danced all night; (there is) hand-game, and also they are dancing, and also, (there is) gambling. 56. Then they quit in the morning.

57. From there they all scattered. 58. From there that man went back again to the chief. 59. Then the chief says, "Do you desire your own wife?" he says. 60. "Yes," says the man. 61. "Well, pretty soon I will call that one your wife and she will go with you," he says. 63. Then the man came. 64. Then the chief said, "Call the wife of this man." 65. Then that man went; there he brought her. *"Go with your husband," says the chief. 66. "Good,"* says the man. 67. "But after three days, then you will touch your own wife," says the chief. 70. "Good," says the man.

71. From there they came. 72. Then they arrived far away. 73. Then also (they) came in a dustspout on top of the water. 74. Then they emerged from the water; they are still coming. 75. There they returned in the dark. 76. There they slept. 77. Then the man woke up in the middle of the night. 78. Then the man touched his wife. 79. Then he turned away back again. 80. Then they came in the morning from there. 81. Far away they came as it got dark; there again they slept.

82. Then the man woke up in the middle of the night. 83. Then he turned toward his own wife. 84. Then he touched his own wife; right away he climbed on his own wife; he copulated with his own wife. 85. Then when he had finished copulating, he slept. 86. Then, at daylight, he woke up. 87. Then he saw (something); (a stalk of) yucca is lying alongside of him. 88. There the man got up. 89. There he is standing.

90. "I can't help it now," he says; "the chief told me rightly (that) I should not take that one." 91. From there he went to his own house. 92. He arrived there, at home. 93. Then he tells those people, "I am one who has been a traveler when I followed my own wife far away across the ocean; I arrived there and I brought that one, my own wife, back in vain," he says. 94. "Then that chief told me rightly, but I did not believe him when he says, 'After three days you sleep with your own wife,' the chief says to me in vain, and right away I took that one, my own wife, before three days." 95. "Then she was turned into yucca." 96. "From there I came alone." 97. It stood (ended) pretty soon.